

Sherriff.....Geo. F. Owens  
Clerk.....James W. H. Gray  
Register.....John L. Leece  
Treasurer.....B. D. Conline  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. J. Patterson  
Judge of Probate.....J. J. Conover  
C. O. Com.....W. L. Wright  
Surveyor.....W. L. Wright

South Branch.....F. F. Richardson  
Beaver Creek.....F. F. Richardson  
Maple Forest.....F. F. Richardson  
Grayling.....F. F. Richardson  
Frederick.....F. F. Richardson

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willot, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gildard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whittis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 365, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the full of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. Pond, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120, meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. Meitz, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening.

CUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday of each month or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. A. GROULF, W. M. Mrs. F. L. NARIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 94, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, 20 or before the full of the moon.

ELIUS K. MEIZ, T. J. M. F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.

ROSE E. FORD, President. ELA MCINTYRE, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON, PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan—Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fourrier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Presenting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office at Court House.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

Why some business men can't see the value of the local newspaper as an advertising medium.

Persons who do see the value of it, however, advertise their wares year in and year out.

AND THERE ARE WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS.

## BIG JAPANESE ARMY.

### MIKADO WILL SEND 50,000 MEN TO CHINA.

Gen. Nih Reported to Have Defeated Prince Tuan—Suffered a Loss of 250—Rescued Prince Ching, Who Was Sorely Beaten by Boxers.

Yokohama advices say it is certain that Japan will send nearly 50,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the dispatch of so large a force is a duty in the interests of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the troubles rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China. It was reported from Shanghai Thursday that Gen. Nih had made a victory and entered Peking with 9,000 men. In order to force his way into the city he had to fight Prince Tuan's army. In the course of the fighting he is said to have lost 250 men. He is reported to have rescued Prince Ching, who was sorely beset by Prince Tuan's army and the Boxers.

Despite the assurances of the Chinese officials that all is well with the foreigners at Peking, intense uneasiness prevails throughout Great Britain. Grave rumors come from Chiofoo respecting the case of the affairs in Tien-Tsin. It is said that the allies are holding their own with extreme difficulty and that it is becoming more and more difficult to resist the attacks of the enemy and maintain communication with Taku. In consequence of the movements of the rebels toward Tien-Tsin the Germans have withdrawn some of their troops from Taku to protect Taku.

### GOEBEL TRIAL BEGINS.

Famous Kentucky Case Is Now On at Georgetown.

A Georgetown, Ky., dispatch says that interest in Kentucky's greatest crime promises to be almost as intense as the trial of the accused persons.

The trial of the accused persons is now on at Georgetown, Ky. The trial of the accused persons is now on at Georgetown, Ky. The trial of the accused persons is now on at Georgetown, Ky.

JUDGE CANTRELL. The judge who presided over the trial of the accused persons is now on at Georgetown, Ky. The trial of the accused persons is now on at Georgetown, Ky.

had answered out of 117. This brought Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin to his feet with a plea for an immediate trial, and the defense asked for time to prepare an answer for continuance. The jurors were chosen Thursday.

### NOTIFIED AT CANTON.

President McKinley Formally Told of His Renomination.

At Canton, Ohio, Thursday, William McKinley was notified formally of his nomination by the Republican convention to succeed himself as President of the United States. The address of notification was made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee, and the President made a careful response. Both addresses were intended to be more than formal; to a certain extent they defined the basis upon which the campaign is to be carried on, and for this reason especial attention was paid the speakers by the prominent Republicans who were present.

The second notification of McKinley that he had been selected as the nominee of the Republican party for President was made at the same place as the first and all the accessories were similar to the occasion four years ago. Then the chairman of the committee was Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who had been permanent chairman of the convention. Thursday Senator Lodge of Massachusetts stood upon the same porch and announced to President McKinley that he was the unanimous choice of the Republican national convention for President.

The prize offered for the accepted design for the gateway of Dayton's city park was won by a Dayton-old boy of that city, Earl Wood, from a dozen well-known architects of long experience and training, though Earl Wood has been studying only a year and a half.

Rush of German orders for Chicago meat calls for more Government meat inspectors.

More than 5,000 children sang in the children's chorus at the New York banquet.

## CORN WILL BE KING.

Thirty-five States Show Increased Acreage Over Last Year.

Preliminary returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture, on the acreage of corn planted, indicate an increase of about 1,200,000 acres, or 1.5 per cent over the acreage harvested last year. Of the twenty-two States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn in 1899, all but Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kansas show an increased acreage, and the total increase in the five States named is less than 600,000 acres. The increase in acreage is in the main well distributed, there being only ten States and territories out of the forty-five reporting that have not a larger acreage planted than was harvested last year. The average conditions of the growing crop is 89.5, as compared with 89.5 on July 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 90.7. The condition in Iowa is 102; in Missouri, 101; in Kansas and Nebraska, 93; in Illinois, 92, and in Indiana, 80; Iowa being 10, Missouri 12; Kansas and Nebraska, 1, and Illinois 2 points above their respective ten-year average.

The condition of winter wheat shows a further decline during June, being 80.8 on July 1, as compared with 82.7 on June 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 82.7. All the important winter wheat States except Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, share in this improvement of condition. Ohio and Indiana falling 2.5 and Michigan to 40. The average condition of spring wheat is 55.2 as compared with 57.3 one month ago, 91.7 on July 1, 1899, 95 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 79.8. All the important winter wheat States except Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, share in this improvement of condition. Ohio and Indiana falling 2.5 and Michigan to 40. The average condition of spring wheat is 55.2 as compared with 57.3 one month ago, 91.7 on July 1, 1899, 95 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 79.8. All the important winter wheat States except Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, share in this improvement of condition. 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## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Have you seen the Daisy Hay Rake? If not, call.

Advertised Letters—Gillson Sarah, Walsh Peters.

○Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Miss Lottie Owen has been visiting at Judge's this week.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Joseph Patterson is visiting the old home at Brighton.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Born, Tuesday, July 17, to Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Graham, a daughter.

The Champion combined mower and reaper beats the world.

Born, Tuesday, July 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McKay, a son.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Ruth Atkins has gone to Toledo, with Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanson.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Huckleberries are coming into market, but from all reports the crop is very light.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

The Endavors will hold their business meeting next Saturday at 7.30. All members are urged to be present.

For Sale—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Sheriff Owen is attending the state convention of sheriffs, this week, in Grand Rapids.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Rachel Joseph is home from Detroit, for a visit with family and friends.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Axel Michelson is home from the mining school at Houghton for a vacation.

Karl Michelson has been up from Mason, catching trout, for the last week.

Children's sewing of all kinds neatly done, and at a reasonable price, by Mrs. C. Goulet, next to Mr. Carney.

Abel Abowitz and Miss Anna Abowitz, of Bay City, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Kramer.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

FREE—Illuminated Bible containing 600 pictures. Address The Economy Printing Co., Onsted, Mich.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mr. and Mrs. Marjorie Hanson returned to their home in Toledo, Tuesday morning.

Roy V. Henderson, of the St. John Republican came up for a little vacation on the river. He was a guest of Dr. Insley.

The Champion mower takes the whole bakery, for ease of handling and lightness of draft. Palmer sells them.

Dr. Insley attended the meeting of the State Medical Association at Mackinaw, last week, and reports a pleasant and instructive session.

Found—One bottle of medicine and one box of soap. Owner can obtain the goods by calling at this office and pay charges.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Selling, Hanson & Co.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

From nine o'clock Sunday evening, till noon Monday, three inches and a half of rain fell, which beat the record.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and can divide the advance on that account.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Dr. E. M. Roffe, of Clyde, N. Y., is here for his fifteenth summer outing; he has not changed in any observable particular in that time, and loves fish as well as ever.

H. Trumley and G. Shellenberger are running another saw load of lumber down to our rancho to-day.

Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Guichard have been enjoying a visit from his father for the past three weeks. He returned to his home in Pittsburg Pa., yesterday.

Jay Marsh, who is working at a mill at Boyne City, met with an accident last week, whereby he lost one finger and had another one badly smashed. —Otsego Co. Herald.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Close & Co's photo gallery at Grayling will be open from Wednesday, July 25 till Monday, July 30. Persons wishing photo work done please call early.

For SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

Atty J. E. Duffey, of Bay City was engaged here in Justice McCullough's court in the case of Smith vs Ward, last Monday. The jury disagreed and the matter will be tried again.

Senator Burrows will take an active part in the Michigan campaign and expects to make at least 30 speeches in the state. Roosevelt is also expected to spend part of his time in this state.

Director Smith, of the State agricultural experiment station says that the deer are destroying the crops on the Upper Peninsula station to such an extent that it will be necessary to fence the preserve in.

Lost—During the storm, Sunday evening, a ladies' side comb. The finder will please bring this to this office and compare with its mate. The pair were a gift from a friend, and valued for their association.

Rev. O. W. Willis rode over to Portage yesterday morning for a plunge in the lake, and while in the water his horse slipped its bridle and came flying home, leaving him to continue his exercise on foot.

Clarence A. Brakeman, Advance agent for Frank Tucker's Comedy Co. is a genuine type, as well as a gentleman. Catching us overran with job work and behind on the paper, he threw his coat and stuck type like a veteran, helping us out. We shall always be glad to see him.

Sheriff Frank Owen, of Crawford county, was in town Wednesday, after Arthur J. Galster, who is wanted for the forgery of a \$78.00 check on the Grayling bank. He found his man at Deibel's mill out east, and took him back with him to stand trial. —Otsego Co. Herald.

Miss Harriet E. Parmelee a graduate of the Cleveland School of Oratory will give a recital in the M. E. church on Friday evening of this week, July 20. She will also give an exhibition of Indian club swinging and Delsarte posing. Admission, adults 20 cents; children, ten cents.

At the Democratic convention, last Saturday, Jos. Patterson and Thos. Lewis were elected delegates to the state convention, C. O. McCullough and A. J. Love to the congressional; A. J. Stillwell and R. McElroy to the senatorial and John Leece and Erastus Purchase to the legislative.

A severe wind and rain storm visited this section on Friday afternoon last, doing considerable damage to fruit trees and blowing down fences and signs. E. G. Nobles' windmill at Luzerne was blown to the ground and the roads were blocked with fallen trees and the telephone lines were broken in several places by falling trees. —Mio Mail.

Rev. Wm. H. Mawhorter has been using part of his time during his long confinement from sickness, in connection with his bible study, in making the following computation: He finds the word Lord 665 times in the new testament. It occurs four times in the 6th verse of the 14th chapter of Romans, and is not found in the 1st or 3d epistle of John. The word Jesus is found 926 times in the book.

Stark's Comedy Company held the boards at the opera house three nights this week presenting Hans, the German Detective; My Uncle from New York; and Old Farmer Hopkins. The Company is composed of ladies and gentlemen, who are artists, and every part was well sustained. Their patronage was good, and will be better if they come again.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Showwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only costs you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Showwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

## Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

A Trip to Houghton Lake.

On the 4th of July, the weather being fine, I took my tools and started out for Houghton Lake, to take the level of the marsh lands west of the lake for the purpose of draining a large territory of N. Michelson's low lands. On my way I found the farmers of Beaver Creek township very busy in their corn and potato fields, which are all looking fine; the wheat fields are also putting on their golden hue, and Beaver Creek farm prospects never looked more prosperous than now. On nearing the Michelson cattle ranch on the Muskegon river I commenced to look at once as though Mr. Michelson didn't calculate to let the herds go hungry on the ranch the coming winter.

The first thing that particularly attracted my attention was 1500 fine cabbages, and 15 acres of peas and oats growing together, that are as fine as I ever saw; also 3 acres broom grass and 5 acres of mangles that are grand, and 1 acre Hungarian, 3 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes and 1 1/2 acres of garden.

I should think by the appearance of things on my arrival at the ranch that Joe and his band of stalwarts had just got things dressed out and nearly ready for the purpose of attacking the big hay marsh, which is a sight to behold. There are, at a low estimate, 1200 tons of the finest wild hay on the marsh to be cut.

Joe told me that 400 fine cattle, 130 sheep and 14 hogs are roaming on the ranch and on the plains near at hand.

In January 1895 I induced Mr. Michelson to invest in a large tract of land near Houghton Lake for the purpose of establishing a stock farm, then a hardlooking sight, and it will surprise any man, that saw the place at that time, and see it now. Mr. M. has got now where he can begin to make improvements by way of draining these lands. I think he intends to do it for the reason I laid out a ditch three miles across the marsh, 10 feet wide and 3 feet deep. I think when that ditch is dug it will make more show than twice the amount of money yet spent on the premises.

After running the land across the marsh, we went to the ranch on the Hall farm, and there we found Pete with his crew engaged in haying. I found big improvements there also. The big pine stumps have been removed, and nearly 200 acres of fine crops are growing there, consisting of hay, oats, peas, corn, potatoes and a 65-acre field of wheat, which promises a yield of at least 25 bushels per acre, ripening beautifully, without any foul stuff in it—it is simply grand.

Mr. Michelson has over 30 miles of wire fence to keep his herds on the ranch.

I refer to Coventry and Owen for the truth of above statement.

A. E. N.

Was It A Miracle?

"The marvellous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of Consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind." writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie Ind. She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured. It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Our citizens will be glad to know that we are again to have a first-class photograph gallery, as a permanent institution. Mr. Thos. Crockett of Grand Rapids will arrive here for business, Sept. 15, with the best equipments possible, and open the Imperial Art Studio of Grayling. We will no longer have to depend on cheap John affairs, or wait the coming of an artist, but can get such work as we desire at any time at home.

The Tucker Comedy Company, supporting Mr. Frank Tucker, Michigan's favorite actor, will open a full week's engagement at the Grayling opera house, on Monday evening, July 23. Mr. Tucker has long been a favorite in this section of the state and the news of his coming should and probably will be very welcome. Our exchanges from West Branch, Standish, and all down the line, have nothing but praise to say of this company which contains some of the finest dramatic and vaudeville talent on the road. There will be changes of plays nightly, and entirely new specialties each evening. Prices for this engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents, and on Monday evening one paid reserved seat ticket will admit lady and gentleman or two ladies. Reserved seats on sale at Fournier's drug store.

## Hello! Hello!

Is this Claggett & Blair? Yes! Well! Will you please send me fifty pounds of McArthur's Patent Flour and one pound of your twenty-five cent Coffee Ja-V-Blend, two pounds of your Apex Lard and one pound of your fifty cent Black Cross Tea, twenty-five cents worth of Atlas Soap, one sack salt, twenty pounds of Granulated Sugar, one bottle of Sunny-Side Ketchup, one bottle India Relish and two packages of that new stuff, I guess you call it Bromangelon and one pound of that nice cheese like you sold me the other day and some crackers, Rolled Oats, Cream of Wheat and I forget, I want a good broom and a bushel of Potatoes. Oh Yes! and I want a Tub and a Clothes Basket and two pounds of nice Butter like you sent me before and two dozen large size Eggs and some green stuff. Send it up right away and send bill.

MRS. WIDE AWAKE.

Remember the place, at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S.

Patato Bug Destroyer!

To destroy potato bugs to a finish use BUG FINISH. It is a bug destroyer as well as a fertilizer, and only cost 3 cents per pound. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR, or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE.

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by L. Fournier drug store.

Change is the order of the day.

Chas. Patello, who has been so long the popular clerk in the Grayling House, goes to New York city for a similar position and is succeeded here by Peter Olson, who has been with Bates & Co., Coventry goes behind the counter, and Samuel Phelps Jr. takes the delivery.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great Consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hugarty, of Lexington Ky. when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors but without benefit, then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and Liver remedy, and he was cured. After taking two bottles I was wholly cured. A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier drug store.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as Administrator of the estate of said Orlando M. Barnes, deceased by the Hon. Franklin S. Porter Judge of Probate in and for Ingham County on the eighteenth day of May A. D. 1900, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front entrance to the Court House in the village of Grayling in the County of Crawford on Thursday the sixth day of September A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Central Standard Time, of said Estate, all the right of said Estate, to-wit: The East half (1/2) of Section Thirty two (32) in Township Twenty six (26) North of Range Three (3) West and the North West Quarter (1/4) of the South East Quarter (1/4) of Section Eleven (11) in Township Twenty six (26) North of Range Two (2) West, in each of which parcels the interest of the deceased is understood to be an undivided one-half.

EDWARD A. BARNES

Administrator of the Estate of Orlando M. Barnes, deceased.

Dated July 17 A. D. 1900.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GRANT-Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale, contained in mortgage, Mary Smith is the mortgagee and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagor. The mortgage bears date April 20th, 1894, was recorded May 2, 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 10 of Mortgages, on pages 463 and 464. Mortgagee does hereby declare the principal sum as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage, one hundred and 00/100 Dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: The Western 1/2 (W. 1/2) of Lot Four (4), Block Four (4), Martha M. Helm's Addition to the Village of Grayling, Michigan. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of sale, and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law. Dated May 3rd, 1900.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.

Bartholomew & Wexford,

Attorneys for Mortgagee, July 3-13w

30 Hull Block, Detroit, Michigan.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Held by mail notwithstanding non-receipt of issue.

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PATENT

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Attorney's fee before patent.

Write to C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prices the lowest!

Prices the lowest!

## Special Sale

OF

## Shoes, Dry Goods,

## AND CLOTHING!

For a limited time only we offer a new line of goods at very low prices, and solicit your patronage for this Special Sale.

Come to our store and look our line and prices over, and be convinced that it is the place where you get the best values for your money.

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## A GREAT INDUSTRY.

### ENORMOUS BUSINESS DAIRYING HAS COME TO BE.

Seventeen Million Cows Giving Milk in the United States—Aggregate Value of Their Produce Exceeds \$500,000,000 a Year—This Country Leads.

Comparatively few persons realize what an enormous business dairying has become in the United States. In this industry, as in so many others, this country leads the world. There are over seventeen million cows giving milk in the United States, and it takes an army of over three hundred thousand men working from ten to twelve hours a day to milk them. The aggregate value of the produce of these dairy cows exceeds \$500,000,000 a year. They produce nearly a billion and a half pounds of butter, three hundred thousand pounds of cheese and over two billion gallons of milk yearly, for the Yankee cow is a good cow, an industrious cow, and works all the year round.

Dairying in other countries sinks into insignificance when compared with the industry in the United States. So far as the Americans of dairy products that it takes from twenty-three to twenty-seven cows to each hundred of the population to keep the country supplied with milk, butter and cheese and provide for the export trade. The export trade does not amount to much. It has fluctuated much, but never rose beyond the produce of five hundred thousand cows. Nearly all the great output of the dairies is consumed at home. We are the greatest butter-eating people in the world, our average yearly consumption being at the rate of twenty pounds to the person, or about one hundred pounds annually for a family of average size. As cheese eaters, however, we do not shine. The average consumption of cheese in this country does not exceed three and a half pounds per capita a year, which is far below the European average. As milk drinkers we average twenty gallons apiece yearly. Although we are not great cheese eaters ourselves we send about fifty million pounds a year to the peoples of the earth, who are fond of that form of food.

**In Early Days.** All this great dairy industry of the United States has been built up in the last fifty years. Before that time the milk cows of the country were of the mixed and indistinguishable race known as "native." It was the "old red cow" of our boyhood, specimens of which occasionally are seen in out-of-the-way parts of the country living in the "old red barn." The keeping of cows on an American farm was incidental to the general work. In the fall and early winter the cow was allowed to go dry. Winter dairying was practically unknown. The care of the milk and the

let the cheese accumulate on the farm, taking these products to the market only once or twice a year. Not only were there many different lots and kinds of butter and cheese as there were producing farms, but the product of a single farm varied in character and quality according to season and other circumstances. Every package had to be examined, graded and sold upon its merits. It was usual for half the butter in market to be strong, if not actually rancid, and for cheese to be sharp. With the products largely low in grade, prices also were low.

As a rule, except in the pasture season, the cows were fed insufficiently and unprofitably and housed poorly. It was a common thing for cows to die in winter of starvation and exposure, and it was considered no disgrace to farmers to have their cattle "on the lift" in the spring. "On the lift" was a common expression in the past in some localities, indicating the actual necessity of human aid to raise the emaciated animals to their feet.

Along with the growth of the dairy business came the invention of many mechanical devices for doing by machinery what had hitherto been done by hand. One curious device is called the dairy "centrifuge," "cream separator" or "skimmer." It is a closed bowl revolving at the rate, sometimes, of 25,000 times a minute. The milk flows through a feed pipe into the rapidly whirling bowl, and from the bowl two projecting tubes discharge continuously the cream and the other skimmed milk. A skimmer of standard factory size handles 250 gallons of milk an hour. This is different from the good wife "setting" the milk and then going around with her little tin skimmer and removing the cream for the morning's churning.

An excellent example of the changes wrought in dairy practice is afforded by an instance in Northern Vermont, a region long noted for its butter production. St. Albans is the business center of Franklin County. During the middle of the century the country-made butter from miles around came to this market every Tuesday. The average weekly supply was thirty to forty tons. This butter was varied in quality, was sampled and classified with much labor and expense, placed in three grades and forwarded to the Boston market, 200 miles distant. All this butter was made upon 1,000 or 2,000 different farms, in as many towns. In 1880 the first creamery was built in this county; ten years later there were five. Now, a creamery company in St. Albans has fifty-eight skimming or separating stations distributed throughout this and adjoining counties. To these is carried the milk from more than 30,000 cows. Farmers having home separators make deliver cream, which, being inspected and tested, is accepted and credited at its actual butter value, just as other raw material is sold to mills and factories. The separated cream is conveyed by rail and wagon—largely the former—in the central factory. There, in one room, from ten to twelve tons of butter are made every working day. A single charming place for a whole county!

Only one thing in dairying remains unaltered and unchanged. That is the milking of the cows. Many mechanical devices have been invented and patented for the milking of cows by machinery, but none of them has been successful. Cows are milked now as they were in the days of Abraham, and still Mary "calls the cattle home across the sands of Dee."

**There Would Be No Change.** "No, Harry, I am sure we could not be happy together; you know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, darling, you could go on wanting it after we were married," Brooklyn Life.

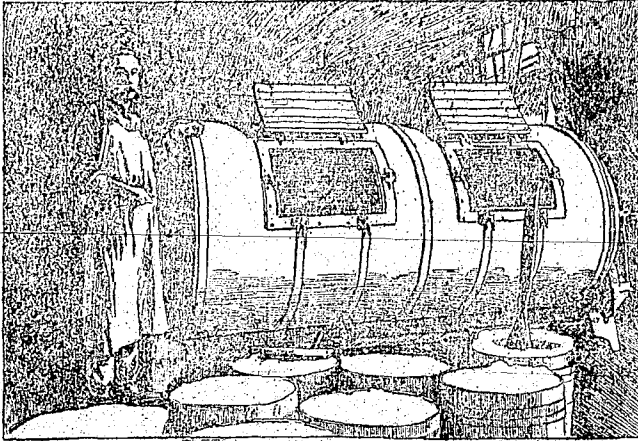
It is far easier to show another man his proper place in the world than it is to find your own.

Nowadays the Oakes cow would be regarded as a good cow—nothing more. The Shorthorn breed led in the introduction of improved cattle into the United States and formed the foundation upon which many fine dairy herds were built. They were brought from England, and much of the Shorthorn

## BUTTER MAKING—OLD AND NEW.



THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.

blood can still be found in prosperous dairy districts throughout the United States. Soon, however, they began to breed the Shorthorns for their best qualities, and now few full-blooded Shorthorns are classed as dairy cattle. Ayrshires from Scotland, Holsteins from Holland and Jerseys and Guernseys from the Channel Islands were then brought in, and upon animals graded and improved from these breeds the vast dairy industry of the country now mainly depends. The Ayrshires and Holsteins are great milk givers, and the Jerseys and Guernseys (often misnamed Alderneys) are great butter makers. Brown Swiss and Simmenthal cattle from Switzerland, the Normandy breed from France and red-polled cattle from the south of England have also been imported, but are in what is known to dairymen as the "general purpose class." They are pretty good in everything, but have no specialties.

It used to be believed that successful dairymen could be carried on only in the United States in a belt lying between the latitude of Philadelphia and the latitude of the northern boundary of Vermont and extending as far west as the Missouri River. Even in that belt it was believed that the true dairymen districts were in detached sections which did not occupy more than one-third of its area. This idea has been exploded. It has been found that good butter and cheese can be made in almost all parts of Northern America. As a rule good butter can be made wherever good beef can be produced.

**Mechanical Devices.** Along with the growth of the dairy business came the invention of many mechanical devices for doing by machinery what had hitherto been done by hand. One curious device is called the dairy "centrifuge," "cream separator" or "skimmer." It is a closed bowl revolving at the rate, sometimes, of 25,000 times a minute. The milk flows through a feed pipe into the rapidly whirling bowl, and from the bowl two projecting tubes discharge continuously the cream and the other skimmed milk. A skimmer of standard factory size handles 250 gallons of milk an hour. This is different from the good wife "setting" the milk and then going around with her little tin skimmer and removing the cream for the morning's churning.

An excellent example of the changes wrought in dairy practice is afforded by an instance in Northern Vermont, a region long noted for its butter production. St. Albans is the business center of Franklin County. During the middle of the century the country-made butter from miles around came to this market every Tuesday. The average weekly supply was thirty to forty tons. This butter was varied in quality, was sampled and classified with much labor and expense, placed in three grades and forwarded to the Boston market, 200 miles distant. All this butter was made upon 1,000 or 2,000 different farms, in as many towns. In 1880 the first creamery was built in this county; ten years later there were five. Now, a creamery company in St. Albans has fifty-eight skimming or separating stations distributed throughout this and adjoining counties. To these is carried the milk from more than 30,000 cows. Farmers having home separators make deliver cream, which, being inspected and tested, is accepted and credited at its actual butter value, just as other raw material is sold to mills and factories. The separated cream is conveyed by rail and wagon—largely the former—in the central factory. There, in one room, from ten to twelve tons of butter are made every working day. A single charming place for a whole county!

Only one thing in dairying remains unaltered and unchanged. That is the milking of the cows. Many mechanical devices have been invented and patented for the milking of cows by machinery, but none of them has been successful. Cows are milked now as they were in the days of Abraham, and still Mary "calls the cattle home across the sands of Dee."

**There Would Be No Change.** "No, Harry, I am sure we could not be happy together; you know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, darling, you could go on wanting it after we were married," Brooklyn Life.

It is far easier to show another man his proper place in the world than it is to find your own.

Nowadays the Oakes cow would be regarded as a good cow—nothing more. The Shorthorn breed led in the introduction of improved cattle into the United States and formed the foundation upon which many fine dairy herds were built. They were brought from England, and much of the Shorthorn

## FROM A GRATEFUL NATION.

Statue Presented the French Government by Americans.

Recently there was dedicated in Paris a magnificent equestrian statue of Lafayette, a gift to the French Government from the American people. The originator of the Lafayette monument project and its subsequent promoter is Robert J. Thompson, a scion of one of the oldest and most honorable families in the State of Iowa. Like many another American student, Mr. Thompson early developed a deep and lasting admiration for the great French champion of the revolution, and as a schoolboy first conceived the vague idea that with succeeding years has developed into so magnificent an achievement. He labored energetically until he succeeded in winning the support of his project the President and other influential men of the nation, and Sept. 1, 1893, the Lafayette Commission was formed. In addition, he enlisted the support of 4,000,000 loyal school children of the land, and in six weeks' time had received from them \$46,858.30, a most substantial fund for a beginning. On the strength of the millions thus established, on March 31, 1894, Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000 to the Lafayette monument fund, the amount being issued in the form of a specially designed coin known as the Lafayette dollar.

The design adopted for the Lafayette monument involves two principal components, namely, the equestrian statue and the pedestal whereon it stands. The former will be one of the largest figures of the kind in the world, and without exception the richest. The group will represent Lafayette in full uniform mounted on a noble war steed and raising his sword, reversed, to the heavens. It is proposed to use an alloy of gold and silver, instead of the tin and spelter in the bronze casting to refine and beautify it, and to erect the entire figure by the lost wax process, an elaborate and expensive, though eminently artistic method. The pedestal will be



THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

of colored marble, with rich bronze architectural ornaments, elaborate and extensive artistic surroundings. One of the original ideas of the Lafayette memorial project was that the monument might be completed and ready for dedication on July 4, United States day at the Paris Exposition, and for some time the work was carried on with this end in view. It soon became evident, however, that to complete the undertaking within so limited an interval would be an utter impossibility. It was, therefore, decided to prepare a staff reproduction of the designs, which answered the purpose of dedication and will stand on the site of the permanent monument, throughout the exposition.

## LITTLE ONES TAUGHT MUSIC.

Apparatus for Kindergarten Music Devised by a Western Genius.

An apparatus for teaching music to kindergarten children has been devised by a Western genius. It consists of a piano keyboard, a box of colored time sticks and music tablets.

The "time sticks" are of different lengths, and with these the children are taught to realize the various time values of the notes.

Whole notes are represented by sticks of considerable length, half notes by sticks just half as long, quarter notes by sticks one-half the length of the half-note sticks, etc. The child then actually makes for himself pictures exactly representing the value of the different notes used in music. The sticks are taught by means of the chart and the colored disks. The children learn to place the disks properly by means of rhymes like this:

In groups of two and groups of three, The black keys now we'll always see; The white keys, we notice, stand in a row. And the names of all we soon will know.

By making a sort of game out of the study the pupils soon learn the principles of piano playing and of music in general.

## AN HISTORIC EVENT.

The Signing of the First Declaration of Independence.

In an historic section of North Carolina there has recently been erected an imposing monument which will recall to the minds of all who gaze upon it an event of pre-revolutionary days which was then, and still is, regarded as one of the first steps on the road to citizenship in the American republic. The monument stands on the spot once occupied by Queen's College, the first in the United States, and in this ground also the bodies of many of Cornwallis's soldiers found a resting place after their encounters with the patriots.

The memorial is in Charlotte, N. C., and its dedication, recently, marked the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. This famous document preceded by many months the one drawn

up at Philadelphia, and in consequence is the first formal expression against England formulated by the colonies. The old log court house in which the band of resolute men met to assert their rights and the rights of their fellow citizens then stood in Independence square, and the site is marked by a heavy iron plate recording the fact.

The resolutions were framed May 20, 1775, and while many historians claim to doubt their existence, the document undoubtedly did exist and an abridged copy of the original resolution has been secured. The wording of the document was very similar in parts to the Declaration of Independence, which was not given birth until more than a year later.

**Papa's Mistake.** The parents stood gazing with frowning brows at their daughter, while she was trembling and weeping, preparatory to reading a letter found in the girl's pocket. It began:

"Angel of my existence—

"What?" cried the old man. "You don't mean to say it begins like that? Oh, that a child of mine should correspond with—But, pray proceed, my dear."

"It is impossible for me to describe the joy with which your presence has filled me—"

"Then why does he attempt it, the donkey? But pray don't let me interrupt you. Go on—go on, let the joy be unconfined."

"I have spent the whole night in bitterly deriding the obstinate old buffer, who will not consent to our union—"

"Great Scott! So I'm an obstinate, disagreeable old buffer, eh? Oh, let me get at him!"

"But, Theodoros, my dear, I didn't see this over the leaf."

"Oh! Let me see, I'll—"

"Yours, with all the love of my heart—Theodoros, 10th May, 1890."

"Why, bless my eyes, it's one of my letters!"

"Yes," exclaimed the olive branch, "I found it yesterday, only you would not let me speak."

"You may go into the garden, dear. H'm, we've made a mess of it!" London Answers.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for July 23 is from Matt. 10: 13-23; its subject is "Peter's Confession and Christ's Rebuke." The healing of the daughter of the Syrophenician woman was on the first northern journey from Galilee; the confession of Peter occurred on a second journey, which led to the neighborhood of Caesarea Philippi, at the foot of the Lebanon mountains. Between the two journeys came the feeding of the 4,000 and the healing of a blind man near Bethsaida, with other incidents (Mt. 8: 1-26). The second journey, like the first, was for retirement, and in order that Jesus might have an opportunity to be alone with the twelve, to prepare them for the emergency which awaited them.

**Explanatory.** "The coast of Caesarea Philippi" should be, in modern English, the parts or region of Caesarea Philippi, which was a city well fitted for a vacation trip. "No spot in Palestine can compare with this in romantic beauty. It stands on a singular terrace 1,150 feet above sea level. Abundant water produces luxuriant vegetation, fertile fields stretch away to the westward, while groves of stately poplars, great oaks, and lowlier evergreens surround the place with perennial charm. The fortress Kalat es-Subeih crowns the hill behind the village. The old city was surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by massive towers, and protected by a ditch on the east. North of the village, in the face of a steep rock, is the 'cave of the fountain head.' Very deep and full of still water in the days of Josephus, the crumbling rock has filled the cavern. The waters rise all along the base of the great bank in front, and, gathering together, rush away in arrowy streaks between banks of evergreen, under the arch of an old Norman bridge; then plunge down a narrow ravine and down to join the brimming river (the Jordan). Away to the northeast rises the mighty bulk of Hermon, culminating in the snow-capped peak 8,000 feet above the spring."

"Whom do men say that I, the Son of man am?" Modern grammar requires "who" instead of "whom." The question is, what office do the people think I, who call myself Son of man, really hold? Jesus desired both to learn more about the popular opinion concerning him and also to draw out the disciples' own views. The people, even such as were favorably disposed toward Jesus, rated him as one of the expected line of Governors of the Messiah.

"The Christ, the son of the living God;" the Messiah, not one of his forerunners; but many thought that Jesus was God's son, God's special and unique representative on earth. We must remember how seldom up to this time Jesus had directly claimed to be that in order to appreciate the significance of the utterance.

It is known to most people that there is a pun in the Greek words "Peter" and "Rock." Peter is almost the same. But the phrase "upon this rock" will build my church is one of the famous battle-grounds of history; for upon it mainly Rome rests her claim to ecclesiastical supremacy, derived through the succession of Roman pontiffs from Peter (according to the traditions). The interpretation is frequently given that "this rock" means not Peter at all, but the sentence, the truth, which he had just uttered. That this interpretation is more or less strained appears to many who would gladly accept it if they could. Let us quote A. B. Bruce, who makes the promise apply to Peter, and yet shows the absurdity of the claim of ecclesiastical dominion.

What follows is in form a promise to Peter as reward of his faith. It is as personal as the most zealous advocates of papal supremacy could desire. Yet it is as remote as the poles from what they mean. It is the promise of a kingdom, Christ did not fight to death against a form of spiritual despotism to put another, if possible worse, in its room. Personal in form, the sense of this famous promise can be expressed in abstract terms without reference to Peter's personality.

I find in it three ideas: (1) the "church" is to consist of men confessing Jesus to be the Christ; Peter, believing that truth, is the foundation, and the building is to be of a piece with the foundation. (2) The new society is to be the kingdom realized on earth. The keys are the sign of this society. They are the keys of the gates without and of the gates within. Observe that the keys of the church but of the kingdom. The meaning is: Peter-like faith in Jesus as the Christ admits into the kingdom of heaven. A society of men so believing equals the kingdom realized. (3) In the new society the righteousness of the kingdom will be the supreme condition. Binding and loosing, in rabbinical dialect, meant forbidding and permitting to be done. The judgment of the new society as to conduct would be in accordance with the truth of things, therefore valid in heaven. The truth of all three statements is conditional on the Christ spirit remaining in the church.

"When the Christ-spirit is weak the church will be weak, and neither creeds nor governments, nor keys, nor ecclesiastical dignities will be of much help to her."

The verse cannot be taken by itself. It must be taken in connection with the general tenor of the gospel, and especially with what we know of the character and work of Peter. Peter's conduct after this time, his subsequent history in the book of Acts and Paul's epistles, do not show him exercising any supreme authority over his fellow apostles. There is the way to an apostolic, with the approval of God upon him, speaks of Peter. "But when Cephas the rock came to Antioch, I resisted him to the face, because he stood condemned. For before that certain came from James, he did eat with the Gentiles; but when they came, he drew back and separated himself, fearing them who were of the circumcision." (Gal. 2: 11, 12.) This was a strange way for Paul to act if Peter was the divinely appointed head of the church, to whom all authority was committed.

The revelation by Jesus to his disciples of the fact that he was God, and that he would be with them until the end of the world, is difficult to understand, and their ignorance and doubt seven or eight months later when the events came to pass. Evidently they were not very good learners yet.

The rebuke of Peter so shortly after the praise bestowed upon him by Jesus is in itself a sufficient proof that his qualifications as foundation of the church were imperfect—that, in fact, the foundation must be only such faith as Peter's at his best, not at his worst. Only when faith ruled him could anything enduring be built upon him and upon such as he. When he gave way to doubt and selfishness, he became an adversary, a "Satan," whom Jesus must sternly rebuke.

**Lesson.** "The Transfiguration." Luke 9: 28-36.

**Sugar Verses St. Evremon.** Experiments by Professor Mosso in the University of Geneva have shown that sugar administered after a period of starvation, or a long fast, restores vitality much more rapidly than bread does. The temperature of the body quickly increases with the administration of sugar.

**Old Goose.** Mrs. W. B. Brown, who lives near Milbur, Pa., has a goose that is nearly 50 years old. The old goose has laid yearly for forty years, and each year since 1851, up to two years ago, she has hatched up raised goslings.

**What's Your Name, Young Man?** "What's your name, young man?" inquired an employer of an applicant for a post as office boy.

"Revelations, sir," was the reply.

"Funny name that. Whose inspiration was Revelations?"

"Well, it was like this," said the boy. "My eldest brothers were triplets, and they were christened Matthew, Mark and Luke, so father thought he'd better seek to the New Testament, and when I was born they got through it."

"Last but one, sir; they went to the Old Testament for the baby, and called him 'Numbers.'"—London Spare Moments.



## STUNTED

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless? Give your hair a chance. Feed it. The roots are not dead; they are weak because they are starved—that's all.

### HAIR

The best hair food is—

## AYER'S Hair Vigor

If you don't want your hair to die use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff. It always restores color to gray or faded hair; it never fails.

"One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again thickly."—J. W. Wray, March 28, 1899, Concord, N. H.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."—April 13, 1899, New York, N. Y.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Hair Vigor, do not blame it, but blame your skin. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Take the Hint. "Been awfully close to-day," hasn't it? he said from his seat on the opposite side of the room. "Yes," said she, "but I don't notice any particular closeness this evening." Then he moved over to her and the light was lowered.—Philadelphia Record.

A British patent covers England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the Channel Islands, but not one of the British colonies.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. No Harmful Ingredients.

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

We take our choice of corned beef, and we can get it all done by experts, better than is possible at home. When it is just right we can keep it right until you want it. That is

## LIBBY'S COTTAGE CORNED BEEF

Keep it in the house for emergencies, for suppers, for sandwiches, for any time when you want something good and want it quick. Ask your grocer.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

Write for free booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

## Thompson's Eye Water

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Dr. J. C. Thompson's Eye Water. It is the best eye medicine ever made. It cures all eye troubles, from the most common to the most serious. It is the only eye medicine that is safe and sure. It is the only eye medicine that is pure and natural. It is the only eye medicine that is cheap and accessible to all.

It is the only eye medicine that is safe and sure. It is the only eye medicine that is pure and natural. It is the only eye medicine that is cheap and accessible to all.

## FARMER'S CORNER

### Sheep Grub in Summer.

In midsummer the sheep grub causes much suffering to sheep. The animals huddle together, with their noses to the ground for protection against the gadfly, the parent of the grub. The fly aims to deposit her eggs in the nostrils of the sheep. If she succeeds in so doing the eggs soon hatch, the worms attaching themselves to the sinuses of the nose by means of hooks, and live upon mucous secretions of the irritated surfaces to which they cling. When fully grown they work their way down through the narrow openings by which they entered and cause pain to the animals. The grubs fall to the ground, where they burrow, become chrysalides, and develop into grubs in about two months. The difficulty of handling sheep is an obstacle, but the usual preventive is to draw wood tar or the noses of the sheep. Now a furrow in the pasture, and repeat by loosening it after every rain, as the sheep will keep their noses in the soft earth as a protection. A teaspoonful of coal tar and twenty drops of carbolic acid, well mixed with a pint of wood tar (to give the odor, will be an improvement on the remedy.

### Raising Clover Seed.

To grow good clover seed it should not be left until all the seed has ripened before cutting, as thus much of the best seed, that from the earliest and largest blossoms, will rattle out and be lost. Much of that which seems to be only partially ripened will germinate quite as well and bring as vigorous plants as the ripest seed. Handle and cure the clover just as if it was to be made into hay excepting cutting it later, and the straw will be a good hay after it is threshed, not quite as good as the early cut hay, but quite as good as any late cut hay for horses or cattle. It is thought the best method of growing clover seed, to cut the first crop of clover for hay, as early as it is fit, and let the second crop grow and ripen seed. Some grow so far as to say that the seed from the first crop is not as good as that from the second crop or even, but we think the real advantage is getting the crops of hay, and perhaps there may be better weather for curing the seed at the late mowing than in June.

### Skin Milk as an Insect Destroyer.

It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mix with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without the danger of injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of the pure oil or of oil and water. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the scale insect or mite which causes scaly legs on fowl. We found that one or two dips of washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg, and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gin of kerosene to one gallon of milk. We do not make our mixture as strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.—American Cultivator.

### A New Garden Insect.

A new injurious garden insect is described by the Agricultural Department as a luma-bearer borer. The grub enters the stalk of the luma bean, forming a cell of an inch or more in length, and causing considerable damage in some sections. The remedy suggested where this pest proves troublesome is, after the crop is gathered, to harrow the ground, thus exposing the larvae to the elements, and then plowing deeply in the spring, which treatment has been found very effective against the squash-vine borer. The treatment, however, is more preventive than remedial, but in small patches or garden rows of luma the insect can be kept in check by trimming the terminal vines where infected, and the larvae in the lower portions of the stems can be removed by cutting longitudinally, with out serious injury to the stem itself. The presence of the borer is indicated by an exudation of excrement.

### Material for the Dust Bath.

Whatever the material used may be it should always be dry and fine, says American Gardening. Dirt is excellent, but the habit of placing dirt in a box for the hens without sifting it, or removing the small stones and gravel, is not a good one. The dirt should be so fine that it will fly in every direction. When the hen dusts herself it is not for the purpose of wallowing in it, but to throw the dust over her body; hence if the material used is not dry and fine it will be of but little service to the hens. Asies are often used, but there is a difference between those produced from wood and those from cement. They should be sifted fine, and either kind may be used in dry weather. Should a wet spell come on, however, avoid those from wood, as the contact with water renders them injurious to the skin, owing to their caustic, alkaline properties.

### Raising Geese.

It will require but little capital to embark in the goose business, says Iowa Homestead. Brooder houses are not needed, and incubator collars and a whole lot of capital-destroying equipment are not required to keep geese. They should have plenty of permanent water to do well. They have been known to do well where large tanks are set into the ground, and the waste water from the supply tanks turned into it. They do well in the meadows after the hay has been removed. Vegetables which are usually thrown away will make good winter feed for them. Should vermin be kept away from them, there will be little trouble with them.

### Don't Buy Old Stock.

Never buy old stock, especially horses, even for a song. They are usually worthless. One out of ten, perhaps, is

## HEALTHY WOMEN.

Mary J. Kennedy, manager of Armour & Co's Exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., writes the following of Peruna, as a cure for that common phase of summer catarrh, known as indigestion.

"I found the combination of diet incidental to eight years' traveling completely upset my digestive system. In consulting several physicians they decided I suffered with catarrh of the stomach. Their prescriptions did not seem to help me any, so, reading of the remarkable cures effected by the use of Peruna, I decided to try it. I found myself well repaid."

"I have now used Peruna for about three months and feel completely rejuvenated. I believe I am permanently cured, and do not hesitate to give unqualified praise to your great remedy, Peruna."

The causes of summer catarrh are first, chronic; second, derangements of the stomach and liver; third, impure blood.

Such being the case anyone who knows anything whatever about the operations of Peruna can understand why this remedy is a permanent cure for summer catarrh. It eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, invigorates the stomach and liver, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and therefore permanently cures by removing the cause—a host of maladies peculiar to hot weather. The direct result is the permanent disappearance of themselves.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

### Mr. Wu and American Women.

At the reception given to his excellency Wu-Ting-Fang, at the New Century Club for women, in Philadelphia, that gentleman showed himself greatly interested in hearing that the spacious club house was built by a stock company of women and that the only one concerned in the operation were those in the building trades, as even the architect employed was a woman, says the Philadelphia Times.

With his customary directness, Mr. Wu inquired, "What did it cost?" "About \$100,000," answered Vice President Rose, "it would have been done so if we had been obliged to buy the land; we rent that, you know."

"Oh, how? How?" asked the minister. "Suppose the landlord takes back his land?"

"He cannot do that," was the ready response, "because we have it on a perpetual or irrevocable ground rent."

His excellency seemed impressed with the business sagacity of the Woman's Club.

### Homeseekers' Excursions Via Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, the Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Tickets are (per \$2.00) for the round trip, limited to going trip fifteen days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges in Homeseekers' Territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale.

Remember that we now have in service a new wide-vestibled train between Chicago and Vaco and Fort Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

### A Comforting Imagination.

"Charles, dear," said young Mrs. Perkins, "do hear the baby crying?"

"I haven't heard anything else for the last twenty minutes," was the not very amiable answer.

"Hark, it's lovely!"

"What do you mean?"

"The way the baby shouts. I can shut my eyes and imagine that we are at a ball game when our side has just scored a home run."—Washington Star.

### Hence His Tears.

Pastor—Well, my good man, how is your wife?

Countryman (beginning to sob)—She—she died last night.

Pastor—My dear man, control your self. Remember at this time the lifeless consolations of—

Countryman—And she did not even tell me where she had hidden the money she has been saving ever since we were married.—New York World.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

### Furniture in Turkey.

Very little furniture is used in the bedrooms of Turkish houses. Rarely is a chair seen in any of them. A few mats adorn the room, and the bed is stretched on the floor.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

A man who is poor in trust is the poorest of all God's creatures.—Holland.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Dose: a teatful.

Egotists cannot converse; they talk to themselves only.—A. B. Alcott.

C. N. U. No. 29-11000

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

## CHILDREN RUST IN SUMMER.

Light Mental Divergence During Vacation Is of Great Benefit to Them.

"That children do rust out during the long summer vacation, is unquestionably a fact," writes Edward B. Jewson, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "That several weeks of the already too short school year must be spent in rubbing off the rust before the advance can be resumed, all teachers know. But that is not the worst of it. When the rust is removed the former lustre is not restored. The child's brain is not in a receptive condition; it has been allowed to rust. Children prefer regular employment, provided it be interesting. However glad they are when the last day of school comes they are quite as glad to resume their work in the fall even of its interest is not great. A boy—or more frequently a girl—will sometimes overwork, not because he is pushed, but because he is permitted. Very seldom will either a boy or a girl choose to do nothing. One may choose to do things other than those we require, and so be called idle or lazy—but to be doing something is the natural condition, and the condition that is preferred. So strong is the instinct to be active in both mind and body that when left to themselves our children will find something to do in spite of us, and too frequently it is something that might better not be done."

An Insinuation.

The Plumber—I believe that we will all follow the same vocation in the next world as we do in this.

The Carpenter—Well, if that's true, you will be out of a job.

The Plumber—Why not?

The Carpenter—What use will they have for plumbers where there is no water?

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c and 25c.

Her Work.

"Mind lads," he inquired as he inspected the staff of a great daily journal, "what is your work in this journalistic establishment?"

"I write the 'Reveries of a Bachelor,' kind sir," she replied sweetly.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet, at all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Sure Enough.

She—I'm awfully tired of our parlor furniture and old bric-a-brac.

He—So am I; let's have a rummage sale.

Let's—Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

On an average every Berliner receives 108 letters a year, and writes 189.—Homesickness comes next; they receive eighty and write ninety each.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Love being totally unreasonable has always been very popular.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

of

Use For Over Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## SUNSTROKE

The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

## PREVENTED BY

# Cascarets

## CANDY CATHARTIC

THIS IS THE BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhoea and dysentery. Pleasant, reliable, natural. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

## IRON BEDS AT 42 CENTS

50 lbs. \$4.35. Fine Old Santos Coffee, 10 lbs. 97c. We can save you big money on Coffee. We have 50 lbs. of Santos Coffee for 42 cents. It is the best coffee in the world. It is the only coffee that is pure and natural. It is the only coffee that is cheap and accessible to all.

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## ISOLATED GREATNESS.

The man who never makes mistakes, He is the creature who awakes The soul to scorn, the brow to frown With wrath no charity can drown. Men sound his praise with zeal intense And bid us heed his excellence. But none the less, when he comes round, Discomfited seems to reign profound. For how can he, so coldly wise, Extend a hand and sympathize With simple, struggling, mortal men, Who rise and fall and rise again? How can his heart responsive beat To that remorseful mood complete Of those who feel they cannot be, Strive though they may, as good as he?

He knows all things in human life, Save to forgive the struggling men, Who grope and stumble now and then, I'd rather be a dull machine And clink and clank in a routine Of duty until something breaks Than he who never makes mistakes.

—Washington Star.

## "GO!"

An Episode of Invasion.  
BY FRANKLIN W. CALKINS.

The new El Dorado was in sight. Gordon's party of twelve-frontiersmen had mounted the high divide which separates the sources of the Running Water from those of the Cheyenne. For five weeks the men had shivered drifts, buffeted blizzards and kept a constant vigil among the interminable sand-hills. By means, too, of stable canvas, shovels, axes, iron pick-ets and a modicum of dry-feed, they had kept in good condition the splendid eight-mile team which drew their big freighter.

In fact "Gordon's outfit" was a model one in every respect, and probably no similar body of men ever faced our snow-bound, trackless plains, better equipped for the adventure. And now the untamed marchers cheered as "Cap" Gordon halted them, and pointed to a blurred and lanky upstart upon the far rim of a limitless waste of white. The famous Black Hills, a veritable wonderland, unseen hitherto by any party of whites save the men of Custer's expedition, lay before them.

Two more days and the gold-seekers would gain the shelter of those pine-covered hills, where their merry axes would "eat chips" until shelter, comfort and safety from attack were secured. Out of the bitter cold, after weeks of toil and danger, into warmth and safety—no wonder they were glad!

As yet they had seen no sign of the hostile Sioux, but their frosty cheeks, thin and piping, had hardly been borne away by the cutting wind when a moving black speck appeared on the western horizon.

The speck drew nearer, and resolved itself into a solitary horseman. Could it be that a single Sioux would approach a party of their strength? They watched the rider without anxiety. They were so near the goal now that no war party of sufficient strength to become a menace was likely to be gathered. They were equipped with an arsenal of modern guns, with fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, and had boasted they were "good to stand off three hundred Sioux."

Nearer and nearer drew the horseman, his pony coming on in rabbit-like jumps to clear the drifts. Speculation ceased. It was an Indian—probably a hunter strayed far from his village, half-starved and coming to beg for food. Well, the poor wretch should have frozen bread and meat, as much as he could eat—they could not stop to give him better fare.

It was as cold as Greenland. The bundled driver upon the great wagon slapped his single line, and yelled at the plodding mules. Eleven buffalo-coated, fur-encased men with feet and in snow-packs marched at the tail of the freighter. In such weather, their cold "shooting-irons" were left in the wagon, nor did they deem it necessary now to get them out.

"They were prepared for a begging Indian, but the apparition which finally rode in upon the monotony of their long march seemed to them a figure as far as far as savage. As the Sioux horseman confronted them he loved his blanket, uncovering his solemn, barbarian face, and stretching out one long arm, pointed them back upon their trail.

"Go!" he said, and he repeated the command with fierce insistence. The big freight wagon rattled on, but the footmen halted for a moment to laugh.

The Indian stretched his lean arm and shouted, "Go!" still more savagely. It was immensely funny. Gordon's men jeered the solitary autocrat, and laughed until their scented beards pulled. They had him get into a drift and cool off; asked him if his mother knew he was out, and whether his feet were sore, and if it hurt him much to talk, and if he hadn't a brother who could chin-chin washindo?

His sole answer to their jeering, as he rode alongside, was "Go! go! go!" repeated with savage emphasis and a flourish of his arm to the southward.

The footmen were plodding a dozen yards in the rear of the freight wagons and still laughing frostily at this queer specimen of "Indian" when the savage spurred his pony forward. A few quick leaps carried him up to the tolling eight-mile team. His blanket dropped around his hips, and a repeating carbine rose to his face. Both wheels dropped at the first shot, killed by a single canoe slug. A rapid fusillade of shots was distributed among the struggling mules, and then the Sioux was off, shaking his gun and yelling defiance, his pony going in zig-zag leaps and like the wind.

Men ran tumbling over each other to get into the wagon and at their guns. The teamster and two or three others who, despite the cold, carried revolvers under their great-coats, jerked off their mittens and fumbled with stiff fingers for their weapons. They had not been nerved up with excitement, like the Sioux, and before they could bring their guns to bear the savage was well out upon the prairie.

And when these men tried, with rifle or revolver, to shoot at the swiftly moving, erratic mark presented by the cunning Sioux and his rabbit-like pony the cutting wind numbed their fingers and filled their eyes with water, the gleaming snow obscured their front sights, and they pelted a white waste furiously with bullets.

The anger which raged in them as they saw that the Sioux had escaped scot-free was something frightful. Six mules of the splendid eight lay weltering in blood; another was disabled, and only one had come off without hurt. Half the counties of northern Iowa had been scoured to get together "Gordon's pride," as this fine freight team had been named, before the party left Sioux City.

The blight of their hopeful expedition, the frightful peril of their situation, were lost sight of in their desire for revenge, which burned in the heart of every man of them as they gazed upon the stricken, stiffening heap of animals. All were for giving chase immediately. They believed they could easily overtake the Sioux among the drifts of the lower lands, where creeks and snow filled ravines must cause him to shift his course continually.

"Boys," said Gordon, when some of them had hastily begun to stir for the chase, "boys, this is my particular affair. You make camp and sit it for fight. I'll either get that Sioux, or he'll fetch his tribe back and get us."

Cy Gordon was their captain. He had been a day and wood contractor for many years in the Sioux country, and his word was law to this little band. There was no need to argue that the man could even have guessed at the daring and disaster they had looked upon. The performance had been too appallingly simple and easy. It had come as unexpectedly as the flood of a cloudburst or the bursting of a gun.

While his men stood vengefully and fiercely watching the flying Sioux, Gordon stripped himself of his superlative wrappings, stocked his pockets with frozen bread and cartridges, slipped on a pair of snowshoes kept for an emergency, lightened his belt and then launched himself in pursuit.

Horse and rider were again no more than a speck upon the vast snow field. Gordon, with an "express" rifle under his arm, took the long, swinging stride of the accomplished snow-shoer. In an hour the speck upon the snow had not grown smaller.

At noon, by the sun, upon a broad flat where tall grass held the snow, Gordon came almost within bullet range of the Sioux. An hour later, among a tangle of driftwood vines, there was an exchange of shots, and the Sioux's pony dropped in its tracks. The Indian dodged out of sight, and Gordon pushed warily on with a grin of hate under his icicles.

He took up the Sioux's tracks, and noted with satisfaction that the Indian's moccasined feet punched clear through the light crust at every other step. In just a little while!

But he followed for an hour or more, among a seemingly interminable tangle of gullies without catching a glimpse of the wary dodger. Then he emerged into a wider valley, to find that the artful rascal had escaped out of his range and out of sight upon a wind-swept stretch of river ice.

Gordon ground his teeth and swept over the smooth surface, sweating despite the sharp cold, from fierce exertion. At a turn of the river he saw the Sioux; but there were others, more than a score of them, mounted and approaching the hunter. The mule-killsers' camp or town was close at hand.

Exhausted from his long run, Gordon, in his own language, threw up the sponge. He hastily sought the cover of river drifts, and scooped himself a kind of rifle pit. Then, with a pile of cartridges between his knees, and slapping his hands to keep his fingers ready for action, he waited, meaning to do what execution he could before the end.

There was considerable parley between the Sioux, and then only a single Indian advanced towards the white man. This one came on afoot, within gunshot; then stopped and shook his blanket in token that he wanted to approach and talk.

Gordon laughed. The situation appeared to him grimly humorous. He motioned to the Indian to come on, and kept him well covered with his rifle. A moment later, however, he lowered his gun.

Whatever fate awaited Gordon he knew that he stood in no danger of a treacherous stroke from the approaching Sioux. It was the chief, Red Cloud, Gordon arose, and the chief came forward with a hand outstretched. "My young man has killed your mules," was Red Cloud's greeting in the Sioux tongue.

Gordon understood. "Yes," he said, "and I will not take your hand until you have done right."

The grave old chief drew his blanket about his shoulders with a shrug. "Now listen," he said. "If one of your soldiers had approached a party of my soldiers and had killed all their horses, and so crippled them that you would have made him a big captain. It is so. My young man is very brave. He did as he was told. You cannot come here and take my country—not yet. I have watched your advance and complained to your soldiers at White-River. When I saw they did not go out and catch you as our Great Father has said they should do, I sent my young man to stop you. You will find your soldiers at the three forks of White-River. Now go!"

And without another word, Red Cloud turned upon his heel and stalked away. This time Gordon was glad enough to obey the injunction to "go." Three days later his little party filed in at the military camp on White River, and when, some time afterward, their boxes of freight had been recovered, not so much as a blanket or a pound of sugar had been taken by Red Cloud's Sioux. —Youth's Companion.

## LUCK IN MONEY MAKING.

Fortune Made by a Man Who Stumbled on a Good Thing and Knew It.

Four men, each of whom had made and lost several fortunes, were discussing in a broker's office one afternoon last week the part chance played in money making, when one of them said:

"How do you suppose Mr. Blank made his fortune?"

The man whose name was mentioned has made millions in the past few years as the half owner of a company that manufactures a machine as well known as the typewriter.

"Blank had some money to invest and this patent seemed to him a good thing and he put his money in it. No chance about that," said one of the party.

"It was all chance," said the first man, "and when I tell you the history of this company as it was told to me by the inventor of the machine you will agree with me. I know that the story is the truth. The inventor knew that his patent was all right, and that the article which it described would be sold all over the world as soon as its merits could be made known. He had invested \$17,000, all that he could raise, in this patent, and he needed \$100,000 more to complete it. An acquaintance of his whom I may call Brown had shown some interest in the patent and in his emergencies the inventor appealed to him. They met in a Broadway hotel to discuss the question. The inventor pleaded his case. He showed his plans and told exactly how he had spent \$17,000 in perfecting them.

"If you will give me the \$100,000 now which I need I will give you a half interest in this patent," said the inventor, "and I am sure there is a big fortune in it for each of us. I have gone over the ground carefully and I know what I am talking about."

"Brown listened to him, thought it all over, and then said: 'What you say sounds all right, but on thinking it over I have decided not to go in with you. I am sorry that I can't feel my way clear to do it.'"

"The inventor thought that his last hope had been killed by this refusal and he said that he did not see anything for him to do except to jump off the bridge. Brown left him and as he was trying up his papers a middle-aged man who had been sitting at a table near him came over and said:

"Look here, would you mind explaining that patent to me? I have overheard your conversation and if you can show me that you have a good thing I have a little money to gamble on it. My name is Blank, and when the time comes I will satisfy you of my financial standing. Are you willing to talk it over?"

"The inventor unfolded his plans and began to describe them in a perfunctory way, as he had described them many times before. Blank showed his interest by asking intelligent questions and the inventor took heart. After two hours' talk Mr. Blank said to him:

"I am convinced that you have a good thing here, but you will need more than \$10,000 to push it. If you can convince me that you are a trust-worthy man I will advance \$10,000 for a half interest in this patent."

"Mr. Blank and the inventor spent the following day investigating each other's standing, and as a result the partnership was formed. The patent was completed and protected in every way, and an expensive salesroom, where the articles might be exhibited, was opened on Broadway. You know how the article has been pushed. It has salesrooms in every big city here and abroad, and it has the field to itself. Mr. Blank and the inventor have each made a fortune out of it, and the end is not yet. Now, then, didn't chance have a good deal to do in shaping Blank's fortune? If he had gone to some other cafe, or if he had met an overheard Brown and the inventor talking, chance alone gave him the opportunity, and Blank's little money and good business sense did the rest."

—New York Sun.

## Three Grand Opera Roles.

For the past eight years the salary list of the Metropolitan opera company has included the names of three mules. On the payroll they appear thus: "Calve, Carmen, Carmenita-mules." And they have earned nearly \$100,000.

When Mrs. Calve was about to make her first appearance in this country in "Carmen" she insisted that great care should be taken in the selection of the mules that form a conspicuous part of the gypsy outfit.

Mrs. Calve said much depended upon the character and training of the mules, and she would take no chances in the matter. Finally she decided upon three animals that have ever since appeared regularly in the opera. Mrs. Calve herself rehearsed the mules and christened them. They became great pets with the singers, and this summer Mrs. Calve has invited them to pass their vacation at her country home. New York World.

## Electric Collection Box.

The latest labor-saving contrivance is said to be an electric collection box. No collectors are required, for as soon as the clergyman has touched a button in the pulpit the box runs along wires from pew to pew, and the congregation do the rest.

## AIRY, GAUZY GOWNS.

SUMMER COSTUMES APPEAR IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cool Weather Delayed Their Coming Somewhat, but for the Remainder of the Season They Will Be Much in Evidence Everywhere.

New York correspondence.

It is hardly more than a hint of what is being done with diaphanous fabrics, for it seems as if all their possibilities were brought out or being developed. Brief description of the dresses in the remaining illustration will be further evidence of the prevailing variety. The first gown of this trio was white linen lawn, its trimmings were black velvet ribbons caught with crystal buttons, yoke and collar of ivory lace, silver buckles for belt. Next this is a white mull embroidered in pale lavender. A front panel of plain mull was banded with white lace, the plain mull also appearing in gathered collar and revers. Last comes a pale green dotted Swiss. Yoke, collar, sleeve caps and side panels were white lawn banded with narrow black velvet.

Study of the sleeves of these pictured dresses is worth while, for originality in sleeves is having full license. Elbow



A TRIO OF ELEGANT TRANSPARENCIES.

over seams that the dress appears made on the water—these gowns are being removed like a banana skin. This type of gown follows all the lines of the figure as closely as possible. The gauze is made heavy and clinging by embroideries of flees, and is mounted on princess foundation of mull over silk. The secret of the lovely cloudy effect presented is that the foundation is in layers. For dresses not cut princess this scheme is varied slightly. The second gown of the first large picture was an example of this modification. In it the dots only were painted, the remaining ornamentation being lace-applique. The goods was white gauze, the dots were green and the lace was black. Black was the color of the velvet bodice belt.

Linen is woven in transparent material and stenciled, the open work design being run about with buttonholing of delicate color either in silk or mercerized cotton. This material may be had in ruffling to match, and some lovely gowns consist of a skirt ruffled from the sheath hips and a bodice all elbow sleeves and a wonderful finish. There is a crispness about linen that lends itself to this style of making. The frills are wonders of open work elegance, and a dash to match the frills is a finishing touch. These linens are in pleasing variety, but the number of current sorts isn't great enough for fashion leaders. A brand new sort that a few advanced dressers are exploiting is a plained weave that makes up with a striking look of newness and originality.

The gown of the accompanying initial picture was in this fabric, the colors of the plaid being red, white and yellow, the foundation being white lawn. As if the goods was not enough to prove that the dress was just off the griddle, a new

trimming, pleated white mull gave the V and yoke and collar were mull banded with insertion. The deep collar was corn lace.

Organdies come in for their usual favor, and the season's new weaves are bonities. The daintiest sorts possible come in rose, blue, corn color and green, with douncing of the same color embroidered in a maze of flowers in harmonious shades. Delicate figuring adds to the beauty of some of them. They are well high ideal for summer dresses. The remaining gown in the second illustration was in a figured organdie, corn colored ground and rose pink figure. Its embroidery was in rose pink and delicate green. Lace revers and collar and rose colored ribbon for bands and bows were other enrichment.

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SLEEVES THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT OF CURRENT TASTE.

and glorious wrinkle was displayed in its skirt panel. The picture explains this novel feature. Its facing was white, of course, inner sleeves and turn-over cuffs matching. A linen gown that was more conventional and also more typical of what is being generally worn was the left-hand model in the second picture. Its color was pale blue, the dotting being in corn color. Fern embroidery and black lace insertion furnished its wand

names are not of the same class as Stewart, Butler, Falconer and Forrester, which, in the case of the titled families who own them, are derived from royal offices, and are, therefore, aristocratic in origin.—London Chronicle.

It is 3,730 miles from Washington to Berne, Switzerland.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Minister Wu must admit that the prejudice against the Chinese in this country has never reached the violence of the "Boxers."

The Missouri Supreme Court has sustained the principle of arbitrarily assessing property for street improvements at a front-foot or square-foot rate.

Ohio and Indiana are in litigation over the Ohio River. The river is unconscious of the trouble and at last accounts was wending its way unperturbed to the sea.

One of the peculiar institutions which the Paris Exposition has brought into existence is a school in which the attendants are instructed how to see the fair.

Families are not new in the history of India or the rest of the world. A thousand years ago families in Great Britain and Europe often occurred, costing the lives of many thousands.

The British poets are either out of luck or their theme is distasteful to the masses. Swinburne has tried war poetry and has apparently made as rank a failure of it as the poet laureate.

Germany proposes to establish a rigorous system of examination of all meat food products of domestic origin, and to require similar treatment of all such products imported, from whatever country. In that she is impartial and not unreasonable.

Engineers say a 108-foot-wide canal 12 to 15 feet deep, between Lake Superior and Grand Forks, N. D., is an engineering possibility. The scheme is a grand one, and the agricultural northwest wants it carried through.

Some time ago the Connecticut Legislature, following the precedent established by the Swiss Cantons in case of the edelweiss, passed a law protecting the trailing arbutus. This is said to be the first law ever passed in any State in the Union for such purpose.

Sir J. Crichton Browne is of the opinion that consumption in the United Kingdom will, in the ordinary course, disappear in sixty years. He believes, however, that with caution in the nursing of patients it may be got rid of in half that time.

Eighteen years ago the first newspaper was published in Japan. Today there are 575 newspapers, a large number of religious papers, 11 scientific and 35 medical journals. This is very convincing evidence of Japanese progress.

There has been a marked improvement in the state of trade in Palestine since the opening up of the country by the Jerusalem Railway. The transportation of goods from the coast to the interior is now rendered very easy.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. A mild case of the bilious plague in one of the coffee centres of Brazil resulted in a rise of 60 per cent. in coffee prices inside of three months. The industry is said to be now in a better condition than for some time, and with the very marked increase in the use of Brazilian coffee in the United States, prices are likely to continue at the same level.

Professor Metchnikoff has some fine theories about checking the "broadens of old age," but somehow the serum and other things that have been used to arrest decay of the powers have all proved futile. Oliver Wendell Holmes made a very careful study of the subject and had high hopes of living to be 100, but he died at 85, despite all his precautions.

Up to the present time land in Siberia can be acquired only by farmers and settlers. During the last two years a large number of concessions for the purchase of land have been asked for by merchants, engineers and manufacturers, and the Russian Ministry is now considering the question of making a change in the present system.

Red, white and blue, though the colors of the Union Jack, were not used generally in England as marks of patriotism before the Queen's diamond jubilee three years ago. The old colors were red and white and the innovation is said to be due to some dealer's importing a large stock of French decorations left over from the French national fetes. Englishmen are cheering the three colors now, however, as vigorously as though they were Americans or Frenchmen.

A Brooklyn philanthropist proposes to run boats, leaving the city piers at 6 p. m. and returning the next day at 8 a. m., which shall go out to sea thirty or forty miles during the night, and thus give the passengers a night's rest on the cool waters, with refreshing salt air. Dinner will be served on the boats for 50 cents. There will be no liquors sold, nor disorder permitted. The idea is to furnish the opportunity to avoid the city turmoil, heat and odors without interfering with business. It is announced as a solely experimental sanitary and hygienic enterprise, not inspired by a desire to make money. It ought to succeed.

To give an idea of the extent of the greenhouse culture of flowers in the United States it may be stated that

there are considerably over 500 acres under glass devoted exclusively to flowers, which at retail aggregate a grand total of about \$22,500,000, or a dollar for each square foot of glass. Of roses there are sold each year 100,000,000, worth \$4,000,000; as many carnations, worth \$1,000,000; 75,000,000 of violets, worth \$75,000. The single item of chrysanthemums alone represents half a million dollars a year, while the value of the 100,000,000 plants sold in pots is set at \$10,000,000. The demand for flowers is constantly increasing, no social function is complete without them; never have they been so highly appreciated as at the present moment.

Since 1875 the railway mileage in Europe has nearly doubled. That year it amounted to 83,680; at the close of 1899 it had reached 167,439 miles, an increase of 83,759. The greatest number of miles constructed in any one country during that period was by Russia, which has 15,142 miles to its credit. Germany comes next with 14,060 miles. France built 12,998 miles; Austria-Hungary, 11,721; Italy, 5,181; England, 5,080; Spain, 4,618; Sweden, 4,123; and Switzerland 1,285 miles. Greece had only 7 miles of railroad in 1875; now it has 591.

One of the facts brought out by the recent census of Cuba is that a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants live in the cities. If among cities we include places having a population of 3,000 or more, there are 499,682 people, or 32 per cent. of the whole, living in the cities. If the basis be widened so as to include places having a population of 1,500 or more, we found among the inhabitants of cities a population of 741,273, or 47 per cent. of the whole. Naturally enough, the population is very unequally distributed, for while in Santiago 45 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the city, in Havana, on the other hand, 77 per cent. live in the cities. The total population of the island is not very large, only 1,572,797 at the date of the taking of the census. This is less than half the population of the Greater New York. The average number of inhabitants per square mile is thirty-six, or nearly what it is in Iowa.

The greatest game law ever known is about to go into effect in Africa, where human life has seemed always to be held rather cheap. It is a convention of the powers for the preservation of the wild animals within their dominions. Lions, leopards, hyaenas, baboons, all birds of prey (except vultures), owls, crocodiles, and poisonous snakes, are all given up to the destroyers and may be killed at sight. All other species, including elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, deer of all kinds, and buffaloes, are to be protected by local laws, the drift of which will be to prohibit absolutely the killing of their females and their young, to demand licenses from hunters, to establish in certain cases a close time, and to defend and preserve reserves within which the beasts may multiply in security. The contracting parties agree to promulgate the measures for carrying out the convention within a year, they are to encourage the domestication of zebras, elephants and ostriches, and the convention is to remain in force for fifteen years and so on from year to year unless any party, twelve months before the expiration of that period, "denounces" it.

Miss Hecker's victory over Miss Underhill and Miss Hoyt in the contest for the women's championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association adds another name to the growing list of expert players who have attained to championship form, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. There are now five: Miss Hecker, Miss Hoyt, Miss Underhill, Mrs. Fox and Miss Wetmore. Six years ago there were practically none, and Miss Hoyt's tenure of the national championship for three years gave her a "splendid isolation" that one was apt to ascribe not only to her own cleverness in the game, but to the lack of sufficient competitive interest in it. But golf has jumped into immense popularity during the last two years, and the supply of champions has, of course, increased with it. It promises to be no temporary increase, for the game has come to stay, judging by the social interests that have grown up with it.

## A Collection of Wall Papers.

There is a vast deal more in wall-papers than meets the eye, says the Pall Mall Gazette. They are a record and comment of the various fashions in decorations that have succeeded each other through the centuries. The difficulty is that they are so liable to destruction that a complete collection is impossible. There is a certain M. Pollet, however, who has given all his time to collecting wallpapers. With the utmost patience he has wandered down the centuries in search of old wall-papers. And he has got back as far as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Wallpapers were then painted or engraved by hand, and were a luxury which could only be indulged in by the rich. But in the year of the glorious revolution one Jean Papillon invented a printing press for the production of wallpapers which brought them within the reach of limited incomes, and the sometimes hideous, sometimes beautiful, passing whim of the moment.

## German Use Movable Targets.

In the German army movable targets are used. The targets are drawn forward by the aid of ropes and pulleys, and the targets rest on small skids. As the trucks move forward the infantry, kneeling down, fires at them. This gives them a practice which enables them to familiarize themselves with the best methods of repelling a cavalry attack.